METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

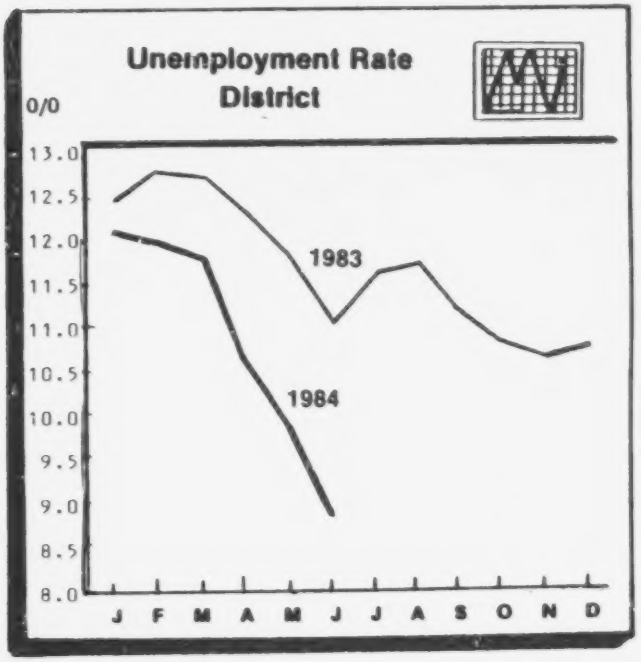
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE LOWEST SINCE 1981

Data for June 1984

August 10, 1984



After declining slightly during the first two months of 1984, the District's unemployment rate dropped sharply for the third consecutive month. Between May 1984 and June 1984, the District's unemployment rate declined from 9.8 percent to 8.9 percent. [This is the second consecutive month that the District's unemployment rate has been below double digit figures in 1984]. Employment which had been gradually declining during the year increased a strong 2.3 percent during June 1984. Between May and June employment among District residents jumped from 280,500 to 286,800. The higher levels of employment in June reflect primarily college students, high school graduates, and other secondary and seasonal workers entering the labor force and obtaining largely seasonal employment. Unemployment among District residents continues to decline significantly during 1984. Over the month the number of unemployed District residents plunged from 30,600 in May to 27,900 in June. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate rose from 7.2 percent in May 1984 to 7.4 percent in June 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates (June 1983 to June 1984) the jobless rate in the District is down significantly. Since June 1983, the jobless rate in the District has dropped 2.2 percentage points. Declines in the number of jobless District residents continues to be the primary force behind the lower jobless rates. Since June 1983, total joblessness in the District has declined 22.7 percent. [In June 1983, total joblessness among District residents was 36,100 compared to the current level of 27,900]. Contrary to over the year increases in employment in the Metropolitan Area and Nation, employment among District residents is lower than a

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
June 1984

	June b/ 1984	May c/ 1984	June 1983	May 1983	Net Change From May 1984	Net Change From June 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	314,700	311,100	325,600	325,100	3,600	-10,900
Total Employment	286,800	280,500	289,500	286,800	6,300	-2,700
Total Unemployment	27,900	30,600	36,100	38,200	-2,700	-8,200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.9	9.8	11.1	11.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,857,000	1,817,500	1,808,300	1,784,800	39,500	48,700
Total Employment	1,780,700	1,746,200	1,715,300	1,694,300	34,500	65,400
Total Unemployment	76,400	71,400	93,000	90,500	5,000	-16,600
Unemployment Rate d/	4.1	3.9	5.1	5.1	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,542,300	1,506,400	1,482,700	1,459,700	55,900	59,600
Total Employment	1,493,900	1,465,700	1,425,800	1,407,500	28,200	68,100
Total Unemployment	48,400	48,800	56,900	52,300	7,600	- 8,500
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.6	xxx	xxx

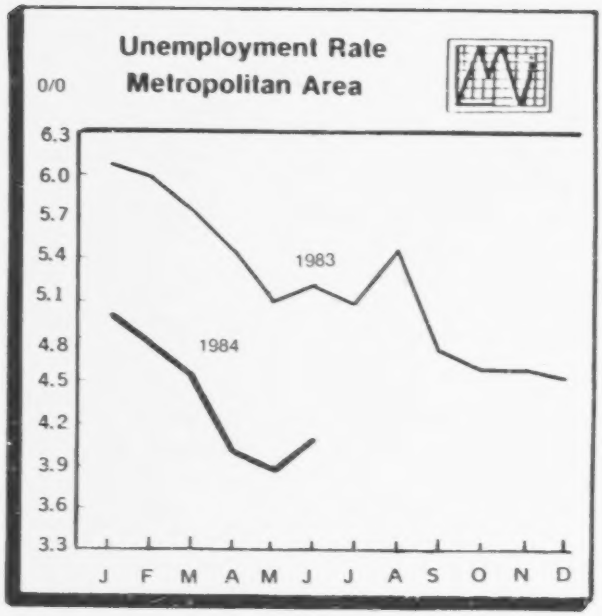
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

year ago. Between June 1983 and June 1984 the number of employed District residents has fallen from 289,500 to 286,800. The Nation's unadjusted jobless rate has declined from 10.2 percent in June 1983 to 7.4 percent in June 1984.

As recent college and high school graduates and other secondary and seasonal workers entered the labor force, the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents declined over the month. With the seasonal influx of these individuals, the Area unemployment rate increased from 3.9 percent in May 1984 to 4.1 percent in June 1984. Similarly, the Suburban unemployment rate rose from 2.7 percent to 3.1 percent between May and June 1984. [The rise in the jobless rate over the month can be attributed solely to increased joblessness among Suburban residents]. Between May and June of this year Area unemployment increased from 71,400 to 76,400, while Suburban unemployment jumped from 40,800 to 48,400 over the month. As a result of primarily seasonal hiring, employment among Area and Suburban residents was up by 34,500 and 28,200, respectively between May and June. Despite these rather large relative gains in employment of 2.0 percent for Area residents and 1.9 percent for Suburban residents over the month, the increases in unemployment were able to negate these positve employment gains. Given the rises in the levels of unemployment of 7.0 percent for Area residents and 18.6 percent for Suburban residents their unemployment rates rose 0.2 and 0.4 percentage point respectively.

Since June 1983 the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents have improved substantially. Employment among Area residents expanded from 1,715,300 in June 1983 to 1,780,700 in June 1984. Unemployment among Area residents fell from 93,000 to 76,400 over the year. As a result of these strong gains in employment and



significant declines in joblessness over the year Area and Suburban jobless rates plunged 1.0 and 0.7 percentage points respectively.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 20,900 between May and June of this year. Seventy-three percent of this growth occurred in suburban jurisdicitons. This vigorous advance reflects a seasonal upsurge in employment. Private sector growth continues to forge ahead, providing 85 percent of the new jobs. Sustained growth in the Services industry along with seasonal increases in Construction and Wholesale/Retail Trade promoted larger gains in the private sector. Job growth in these industries was 6,500, 3,700, and 3,500 respectively.

In the public sector, federal employment continues to bounce back after record declines in 1982. The May-June rise (6,100 jobs) marks the fourth consecutive over the month increase. Reflecting seasonal declines in state-operated educational institutions,

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	June a/ 1984	May b/ 1984	June 1983	June a/ 1984	May b/ 1984	June 1983
TOTAL	601.3	595.6	599.8	1,710.4	1,689.5	1,655.5
Total Private Sector	337.6	335.8	338.6	1,169.7	1,151.9	1,122.8
Manufacturing	14.5	14.4	14.2	70.0	69.3	64.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.3	4.6
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	11.3	26.5	26.4	24.7
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.0	2.1	39.2	38.6	34.8
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Construction	10.7	10.5	10.1	86.7	83.0	77.3
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.3	25.1	26.1	79.7	78.4	76.6
Interstate Railroads	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
Other Transportation	5.4	5.3	5.1	34.7	33.9	31.4
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.7	18.0	40.9	40.4	41.3
Trade	59.4	58.7	60.0	326.4	322.9	315.7
Wholesale	9.5	9.5	9.9	62.9	62.2	60.1
Retail	49.9	49.2	50.1	263.5	260.7	255.6
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	5.9	32.9	32.5	32.5
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.4	34.5	33.7
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	29.9	29.5	28.0
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.8	18.8	19.0
Eating & Drinking	23.1	22.7	23.3	86.4	85.5	84.6
Other Retail Trade	20.9	20.6	20.9	60.1	59.9	57.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	34.0	34.7	97.2	95.2	95.9
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.9	19.7	19.7
All Other	27.2	26.8	27.5	77.3	75.5	76.2
Services	193.2	193.0	193.4	508.6	502.1	492.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.4	11.3	11.1	25.0	24.6	24.5
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.0	19.8	19.8	19.1
Business Services	36.1	35.7	36.3	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.1	29.2	29.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.6	18.9	19.1	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.0	31.9	30.9	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.6	28.6	28.8	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.6	33.6	33.9	463.8	457.7	448.5
Government	263.7	259.8	261.2	540.7	537.6	532.7
Federal Government	214.8	210.9	212.5	362.3	356.2	356.4
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	178.4	181.4	176.3
D.C. Government	43.7	43.7	43.5	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the number of State and Local Government jobs dropped by 3,000 over the month.

Over the year (June 1984 compared to June 1983) the number of Area jobs increased by 54,900. This forward thrust reflects pronounced gains in the private sector which accounted for 85 percent of total growth. The economic recovery is exerting strong upward pressures in the Services, Wholesale/Retail Trade, and Construction industries, where the number of jobs rose by 16,500, 10,700 and 9,400 jobs, respectively. The rise in the number of Manufacturing jobs (5,900) is also encouraging.

The public sector continues to show positive movement, supported by renewed strength in the Federal sector, where the number of jobs rose by 5,900 over the year. Overall the number of Government jobs increased by 8,000 including 2,100 State and Local Govern-ment jobs. Despite recent advances, however, the number of Government jobs in June 1984 was 27,000 fewer than in June 1980.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Reflecting a seasonal upswing in employment, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia rose one percent (5,700 jobs) between May and June of this year. Approximately 68 percent of the net increase in jobs was in the Federal Government, marking the fourth consecutive over-the-month increase in the number of federal jobs. The numbers of District and Local Govern-ment jobs were stable over the month.

Private sector gains (1,800 jobs) were diffused among the entire spectrum of private sector industries, though only marginal gains were experienced in all but Wholesale and Retail Trade (700 jobs). June's rise marked the fifth consecutive month of increases in the Retail Trade sector and the private sector, as well.

Over the year (June 1984 compared to June 1983) the number of District jobs rose by 1,500. As was the case in March, April, and May, job growth was limited to the public sector. The number of private sector jobs declined in over the year comparisons for the fourth consecutive month. From June 1983 to June 1984, the number of private sector jobs declined by 1,000. The only private sector industries to post net increases were Construction (600 jobs) and Manufacturing (300 jobs).

On the upside, public sector gains (2,500 jobs) more than offset private sector losses over the year, marking the tenth consecutive month of over the year increases. Ninety-two percent (2,300) of the net increase in Government jobs was in the Federal sector. Nevertheless, there were 23,200 fewer Government jobs in June 1984 than in June 1979 in the District.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Job growth in Washington's suburban jurisdictions is characterized by exuberant, sustained growth. The number of suburban jobs increased by 15,200

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

Employer Services Center ——— 639-1601

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE: Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).

TAX BENEFITS: A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.

ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS: Employers must select workers from the following target groups:

- Recipients of Federal Supplementary Security Income (SSI) cash assistance.
- 18-24 year old youth from disadvantaged families.
- Handicapped persons referred through Vocational Rehabilitation or Veterans Administration Programs.
- Vietnam-era veterans who are economically disadvantaged.
- 16-19 year old economically disadvantaged youth who participate in an approved cooperative education program.
- Recipients of state or local general assistance for more than thirty days.
- Economically disadvantaged ex-offenders (felons) hired within 5 years of release or date of conviction, whichever is more recent.
- Participants in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program and recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Childen (AFDC).
- Economically disadvantaged youth, 16-19, who begin work in an unsubsidized summer job for any 90-day period between May 1 and September 15 and who have not previously worked for the employer. Employers are eligible for a tax credit of 85% of the wages up to $3,000.

OTHER CONDITIONS: To receive the tax credit, certification by DOES must be received or requested in writing on the day, or before, the employee begins work.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Contact Joanne Henderson, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661. Contact Sarah Smith, 639-1574, for summer workers.

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

1984

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

E M P L O Y M E N T

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

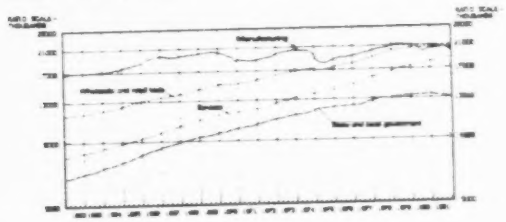
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



between May and June of this year. The private sector is the sustaining force in suburban job growth, increasing by 16,000 over the month, while the number of public sector jobs declined by 800. Private sector growth was led by Services (6,300 jobs); Construction (3,500 jobs); and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,800).

In the public sector, an increase of 2,200 Federal jobs was not sufficient to offset a seasonal decline of 3,000 jobs in State and Local Government.

Over the year (June 1984 compared to June 1983) suburban job growth was rampant. The number of jobs rose by 53,400, or 5.1 percent. In a display of renewed vigor, the number of private sector jobs increased by 47,900, or 6.1 percent. The vigorous advance was fueled by pronounced gains in Services (16,700 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (11,300 jobs); and Construction (8,800 jobs).

In the public sector, a strong advance in the Federal sector (3,600 jobs) and growth in State and Local Government (1,900 jobs) combined to push the number of Government jobs upward by 5,500 over the year. Despite the over the year growth, the number of suburban State and Local Government jobs has declined by 10,100 compared to June 1980. Meanwhile, the number of Federal Government jobs increased by 5,200 between June 1980 and June 1984.

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In May 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.9 percent unemployment rate, had the 22nd lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas only Dallas-Ft. Worth and Boston (both with 3.5 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

However, when the District proper (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 9.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 5th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia

REVISED D.C. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

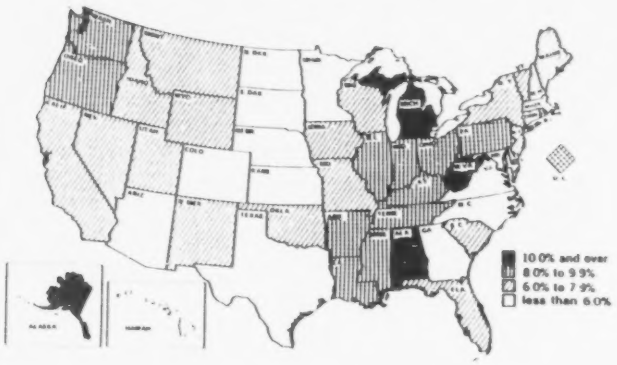
Based on more recent and accurate information we found it necessary to revise Federal Government employment estimates for the five months of 1984. This revised data more accurately reflects the growth of Federal Government employment in the District of Columbia during 1984, than the previous estimates.

Revised Industry Employment Estimates
District of Columbia
(000)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total	587.2	587.0	590.2	593.7	595.6
Government	257.0	255.7	257.6	258.0	259.8
Federal Government	208.9	208.2	208.8	209.1	210.9

(13.7 percent), Michigan (11.3 percent); Alaska (10.5 percent); and Alabama (10.4 percent). These four states are now the only states with double digit unemployment. Nebraska, with 3.6 percent, had the lowest rate among the states. All states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to May of the previous year.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1984



Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 22 selected central cities, the District had the eighth highest unemployment rate in June 1984, at 9.9 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.1 percent. Gary, Indiana (21.1 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.0 percent) had the lowest. Each of these cities experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

City	May 1984	May 1983
1. Gary, IN	21.1	24.2
2. Cleveland, OH	14.5	17.7
3. Dayton, OH	12.5	15.9
4. Birmingham, AL	12.4	16.2
5. Buffalo, NY	11.7	17.4
6. Newark, NJ	11.1	13.3
7. Cincinnati, OH	10.9	13.7
8. Dist. of Columbia	9.9	11.8
9. Pittsburgh, PA	9.8	12.1
10. St. Louis, MO	9.7	12.6
11. Chicago, IL	9.2	11.6
12. Miami, FL	9.1	12.6
13. Columbus, OH	8.7	10.4
14. Los Angeles, CA	8.0	11.2
15. Milwaukee, WI	8.0	13.5
16. Philadelphia, PA	7.8	9.4
17. New Orleans, LA	7.8	9.6
18. New York, NY	7.6	8.9
19. Atlanta, GA	7.1	8.8
20. Houston, TX	7.0	10.5
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.9	11.0
22. Baltimore, MD	6.9	9.3
23. Boston, MA	4.7	7.6
24. Dallas, TX	4.0	5.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The regular D.C. Unemployment Compensation Program took 3,870 new claims for benefits in June 1984, and paid $5.3 million in benefits to 10,600 persons. As expected, the June initial claims level rose--18 percent above May. The seasonal influx of cafeteria workers and crossing guards from school systems at all levels was the primary factor in the increased claims load. Benefit payments were 17 percent below the $6.3 million outlay in May. The July benefits are expected to be substantially above May and June levels because of the seasonal compensation of school employees during the summer months. Weeks claimed and compensated were 17 percent below May as was the case for benefit payments. Compared to last June, all activities were down--initial claims 9 percent; and weeks claimed, compensated and benefit payments down approximately a third or sligthly more. In the first half of 1984, the Unemployment Compensation

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
June 1984

	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	% Change From May 1984	% Change From June 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,592	2,974	3,975	+ 20.8	- 9.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,275	42,312	50,784	- 16.6	- 30.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,761	39,526	49,843	- 17.1	- 34.3
Total Benefits Paid	$4,624,304	$5,566,050	$7,207,247	- 16.9	- 35.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.15	$140.82	$144.60	+ 0.2	- 2.4
Number of First Payments	1,434	1,883	1,720	- 23.8	- 16.6
Number of Final Payments	958	1,130	1,489	- 15.2	- 35.7
Total Beneficiaries	9,481	10,335	12,804	- 8.3	- 25.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.8	21.0	29.0	+ 8.6	- 21.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	208	238	190	- 12.6	+ 9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,276	4,094	4,819	- 20.0	- 32.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,231	3,893	4,699	- 17.0	- 31.2
Total Benefits Paid	$546,606	$644,424	$ 768,385	- 15.2	- 28.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.18	$165.53	$163.52	+ 2.2	+ 3.5
Number of First Payments	160	153	183	+ 4.6	- 12.6
Number of Final Payments	115	136	169	- 15.4	- 32.0
Total Beneficiaries	956	1,027	1,189	- 6.9	- 19.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.2	25.4	25.7	- 20.5	- 21.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	66	54	76	+ 22.2	- 13.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	758	890	1,154	- 14.8	- 34.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	551	657	833	- 16.1	- 33.9
Total Benefits Paid	$ 86,381	$103,678	$136,100	- 16.7	- 36.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.77	$157.81	$154.13	- 0.7	+ 1.7
Number of First Payments	41	54	53	- 24.1	- 22.6
Number of Final Payments	0	0	22	0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	167	183	241	- 8.7	- 30.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.4	12.2	15.7	+ 9.8	- 14.6
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,866	3,266	4,241	+ 18.4	- 8.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,309	47,296	56,757	- 16.9	- 30.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,543	44,076	55,375	- 17.1	- 34.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,257,291	$6,314,152	$ 8,111,732	- 16.7	- 35.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.87	$143.26	$146.49	+ 0.4	- 1.8
Number of First Payments	1,635	2,090	1,956	- 21.8	- 16.4
Number of Final Payments	1,073	1,266	1,680	- 15.2	- 36.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,604	11,545	14,234	- 8.2	- 25.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.4	21.1	28.3	+ 6.2	- 20.8

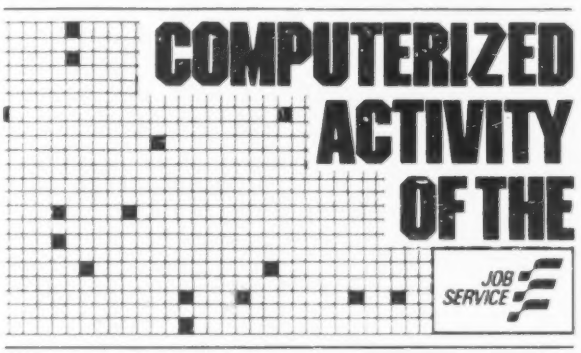
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

Program in D.C. processed 21,800 new claims, and made a $37.3 million outlay in benefits to compensate 259,500 weeks of unemployment. Also to date this year, 13,130 persons have received benefits for the first time; while 7,030 have exhausted eligibility.

The vast majority of activity in the unemployment compensation operation occurs in the State U.I. Program, which includes workers in the private sector and District of Columbia Government employees. To a large degree, trends in the State U.I. Program determine both the direction and the magnitude of change in total program operations.

The State Program took 3,590 claims (93 percent of all programs) in June--21 percent above May. All the seasonal cafeteria workers and crossing guards are covered in the State Program, and are reflected in the monthly increase. Likewise, 32,760 weeks (or 90 percent of all weeks) were compensated and $4.6 million in benefits paid (88 percent of all benefits). Weeks claimed, compensated and benefits paid were 17 percent below May as was the case for all programs. The first half-year record for the State Program saw 20,030 weeks of unemployment. Like the total program, all activity was below the levels set in June 1983. The program providing benefits to former federal government employees paid $547,000 in benefits in June, compared to $644,420 in May and $768,390 in June last year. Persons unemployed who left military service received $86,400 in benefit payments in June-- down from $103,700 in May.

In addition to the regular benefits paid to workers covered and eligible under the D.C. Law in June, the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program paid $806,931. This program was initiated in October, 1982 because of high rates of unemployment nationally. To date this year, $5.3 million in benefits have been paid from the FSC Program. It is financed totally from federal funds.



Job Bank

Fitting the pieces together--

Jobs through automation

What Does Job Bank Do?

- It allows for immediate review of all available job openings in one place.
- It gives job information for the District and the entire Metropolitan Area.

How Can Job Bank Help You?

When an applicant comes to the Job Service office, he or she receives help in finding the best job from those currently listed in the job bank. After talking over work experience and job preferences with an interviewer, the applicant together with interviewer, selects the job that best matches the applicant's qualifications.

The jobs bank lists job orders called in by employers wishing to fill vacancies. Detailed information about the opening such as salary; hours of work; qualifications; and benefits are taken by an experienced order-taker. Rush

orders receive special attention and may be phoned to all Job Service offices for "same day" applicant referral.

The Job Bank Process

If a job order is not filled by the close of business on the day it is received by the Job Service, it is entered into a computer that night. Once in the computer, a job listing of all open orders by occupation is created. These job openings are photographed onto a special-sized film called microfiche. One "fiche" can have details for up to 1,000 jobs. Enough copies of the fiche are made so that each local office has all job orders in the area available to interviewers. In this way, a jobseeker need only to visit the nearest Job Service office.

The fiche are then delivered by courier to all the Job Service offices. Personnel in the local office use the fiche to refer applicants to employers.

Since interviewers all over the area are using the same fiche, coordination is necessary to insure the requested number of referrals to each job. A unit called central control keeps track of all referral activity in the area. Before an interviewer makes a referral, a check is made with central control: Is the job still open? How many applicants have already been referred? Employers see only the number of applicants they request. Jobseekers are spared the time, expense, and disappointment of applying for jobs that are already filled.

Self-Service Process

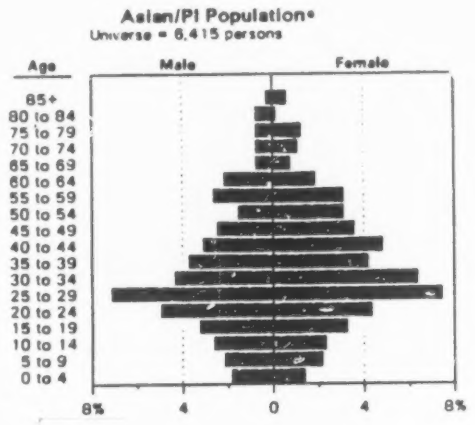
A special feature of jobs bank is a self-service section in the Job Service offices. This section is known as the Job Information Service (JIS). Here jobseekers can review all job openings themselves. Once the jobseeker finds a job(s) that he/she is interested in, an interviewer will provide the needed help.

To find out more about the Job Bank call 724-3785.

PROFILE OF ASIANS, PACIFIC ISLANDERS AND THE FOREIGN BORN FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for 6,415 persons in the 1980 Census of the District of Columbia, or approximately one percent of the population. From this cohort:

2,308 were Chinese
1,255 were Filipino
878 were Asian Indians
808 were Japanese
312 were Korean
453 were Vietamese
194 were Hawaiian
89 were Guamanian
38 were Samoan
577 were other Asians or Pacific Islanders

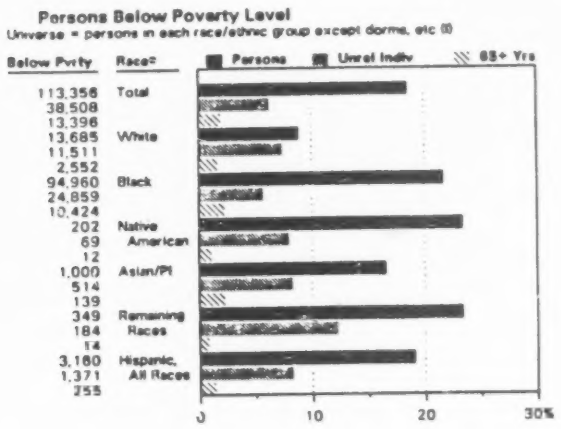


Asians and Pacific Islanders (P.I.) in the labor force numbered 3,937 individuals or 1.2 percent of the city's total labor force in 1980. They had a participation rate of 71.4 percent which was exceeded only by the Hispanics (72.7 percent). Of the 3,937 Asians/PI, 3,787 had jobs and 150 were unemployed (a rate of 3.8 percent). A reported 1,508 individuals were not in the labor force of whom only 22 were institutionalized.

Of the occupations held by the 3,787 working Asians/PI:

12.5% were Executives, Administrators and Managers
19.9% were Professionals
6.0% were Technicians
5.4% were in Sales
24.1% were in Administrative Support, Clericial
21.2% were in Services

Of all Asian/PI families, 11.1 percent had incomes below the 1978 poverty level as were 16.6 percent of the individuals. The respective figures city-wide were 15.1 percent and 18.6 percent.



The Foreign Born

At the time of the Census in 1980, the District had 40,559 residents who were born outside the United States. This was 6.4 percent of the city's population. Nationally, 6.3 percent of the population was foreign born. Persons over 5 years old who spoke English poorly or not at all comprised 1.1 percent of the population of the city. Nationally 2.2 percent of the population was classified in this group. Of the 6,543 individuals who spoke English poorly or not at all, 1,000 were White, 1,239 were Black, 922 were Asians or Pacific Islanders, 70 were other races and 3,306 were Hispanics. Of all Hispanics in the city, 19.7 percent spoke no English or poor English. For Asians and Pacific Islanders, the proportion was 14.9 percent.

From among the foreign born, 24,395 were not U.S. citizens of whom, 6,465 (26.5 percent) were White, 7,379 (or 30.2 percent) were Black, 2,977 (or 12.2 percent) were Asian and 6,961 (or 28.5 percent) were Hispanic. No specific labor force data on the foreign born was available.

These special census tabulations were compiled for the District by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California.

D.C. ON THE GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N.W.
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June 1984 showed a $4.05 decrease. Average Weekly Hours dropped 0.1 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings declined 8¢ an hour. Stone, Clay and Glass Products continues to show the most significant over-the month increase, due to the overtime at premium pay. Average Weekly Earnings rose $25.68 with Weekly Hours showing a 0.3 of an hour decrease. Hourly Earnings were up 65¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing showed the largest monthly decrease, as Weekly Earnings dropped $20.42. Weekly Hours were down 1.2 hours due to less overtime. Hourly Earnings declined 17¢ due to a change in the amount of shift work with a pay differential.

JOB SERVICE

NOTICE

EMPLOYMENT CENTER MOVES

The Northeast Employment Services Center, formerly at 1319 H Street, N.E., has been relocated at 25 K Street, N.E. The newly-renovated facility is designed not only to reduce overcrowding, but also to provide a more attractive environment for conducting business. An estimated 200 job seekers visit the northeast center daily for employment-related services such as counseling, testing, job matching and referral, training referral, unemployment compensation and other support services.

The new Center has ramps and parking accommodations for the handicapped. Metrobus service is avaliable on routes 80 and 81; 96, X-2 and X-4. The new site also is within walking distance of the Union Station Metro stop at North Capitol and Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. The telephone number is 724-2316.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
June 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	383.29	387.34	369.97	37.8	37.9	38.7	10.14	10.22	9.56
Durable Goods	352.75	344.73	324.43	41.5	40.7	41.7	8.50	8.47	7.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	383.64	357.96	346.01	43.3	43.6	42.3	a/8.86	a/8.21	a/8.18
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	365.15	360.50	335.20	41.4	41.2	41.9	a/8.82m/	c/8.75	k/8.00
Non-durable Goods	406.59	419.37	405.11	34.9	35.6	36.3	11.65	11.78	11.16
Food & Kindred Products	537.80	507.60	545.92	37.9	36.0	40.2	a/14.19	m/14.10	a/13.58j/
Printing & Publishing	413.12	433.54	401.15	34.6	35.8	35.5	c/11.94d/	12.11	c/11.30k/

Total Production Workers	June '84	May '84	June '83
	32,500	32,500	30,400

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
j/ More business other than Seasonal
k/ Less business other the Seasonal
m/ Longer Work Week

LOOKING FOR WELL QUALIFIED WORKERS?

The Job Service has a wide variety of experienced workers ready, able and willing to meet your most pressing manpower needs. These immediately available workers include professionals, technicians, clerks, laborers, and skilled craftsmen. Access to these workers is extremely simple. Call the Job Service at 724-3785. The Job Service is now seeking employment opportunities for:

Professional, Technical and Managerial Workers

92 Accountants
14 Auditors
38 Systems Analysts, EDP
17 Computer Operators
2 Chemical Engineers
2 Civil Engineers
5 Electrical Engineers
19 Drafters, (All Types)
13 Electronics Technicians
3 Mechanical-Engineering Technicians
4 Chemists
3 Chemical-Laboratory Technicians
68 Lawyers
2 Medical Practitioners
36 Medical Assistants
27 Dental Assistants
8 Dental-Laboratory Technicians
23 Medical Laboratory Technicians
4 X-Ray Technicians
19 Nurses
64 Licensed Practical Nurses
4 Pharmacists
2 Sociologists
90 Guidance Counselors
14 Group Social Workers
14 Technical Publication Writers

Clerical and Sales Workers

466 Secretaries
349 Stock Clerks
92 Bookkeepers
9 Audit Clerks
27 Bookkeeping Machine Operators

Craft Workers

82 Automobile Mechanics
12 Diesel Mechanics
9 Aircraft Mechanics
10 Equipment Mechanics
115 Carpenters
53 Bricklayers
32 Pipefitters
40 Plumbers
2 Apprentice Plumbers
10 Office-Machine Servicers
5 Machinists
5 Glaziers
41 Roofers
35 Sheet Metal Workers
53 Cement Masons
54 Electricians
7 Enviornmental-Control Servicers

Service Workers

37 Security Guards

Laborers and Others

508 Construction Workers I
291 Construction Workers II
21 Electronics Assemblers
13 Maintenance Mechanics

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR MISUSE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

U.S.MAIL

MS. CHERY WALDMAN
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERV.
SRI
4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD. 20814

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"